

# TREE PEST UPDATES

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July 1, 2004

## ***CODLING MOTH***

**HOST CROPS:** Apple, Pear, Walnut

**2B BIOFIX:** Trap counts began to increase in many orchards between **June 22 and 29** indicating the beginning of the 2B flight. Others may not begin for a few more days (especially if you still have a spray residual from the 2A flight) and still others may not even have this late flight. If you had B flight at the beginning of May for the last generation, you should expect to see it in this generation too. It is best to use traps in your own orchards to time the sprays.

**3A BIOFIX:** Not all orchards will have a 2B flight but most have a 3<sup>rd</sup> flight. This should begin about **July 19<sup>th</sup>** so look for increases in your own traps around that time and expect to apply a spray about **July 29<sup>th</sup>** or **10 days after the beginning of the flight** if the flight is significant.

**TREATMENT TIMING:** *Predictions are based on average weather. Warmer weather will speed things up and cooler weather will slow things down*

### ***APPLES & PEARS***

**General Insecticides** (*Imidan, Guthion, Danitol, Assail*): Treat at 250 DD which is projected to occur **July 8<sup>th</sup> OR 12 calendar days after the flight begins**. Orchards with high populations may need to retreat if traps continue to show significant activity once the residue from this application is gone. *Assail* is a new material that is easier on beneficial insects and similar in effectiveness to Imidan.

**Insect Growth Regulators** (*Confirm, Intrepid*): These materials are softer on beneficial insects. They are best used in orchards with low codling moth pressure; good spray coverage is essential. They should be applied by 200 DD which is projected to occur **July 5<sup>th</sup> OR 10 calendar days after the flight begins**. If flight is prolonged reapply in 10-18 days, depending on pressure and previous rate.

**Mating Disruption:** Reapply the mating disruption product at the interval recommended by the manufacturer. If this is the first year under mating disruption and/or you have a high population or a problem spot, you may want to consider a supplemental insecticide spray.

### ***WALNUTS***

*Not all walnut orchards need to treat every generation of codling moth. If you've had at least 2% damage from the previous generation, you should probably treat this generation.*

**General Insecticides** (*Lorsban, PennCap, Imidan, Guthion, Asana, Ambush*): Treat at 250 DD which is projected to occur **July 8<sup>th</sup> OR 12 calendar after the flight begins**.

**Insect Growth Regulators:** (*Confirm, Intrepid, Dimlin*) *Confirm* or *Intrepid* should be applied by 200 DD which is projected to occur **July 5<sup>th</sup> OR 10 calendar days after the flight begins** and reapplied in 14-21 days if flight continues. *Dimlin* should be applied just before the flight begins, if used alone, or at the general insecticide timing if mixed with a *half rate* of insecticide. The Dimlin + insecticide tank mix will provide control for any eggs laid over the last 14 days plus a 21-28 day residual.

**CODLING MOTH UPDATE**  
UC Cooperative Extension  
75 Santa Barbara Rd, 2nd floor  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

*Many thanks to Suterra for providing traps for the Contra Costa County Tree Pest Update Program*

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON TREATMENTS AND TIMING, CALL FOR A COPY OF OUR MOST RECENT CODLING MOTH IPM GUIDELINES FOR APPLES, PEARS, OR WALNUTS.

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**What's a Biofix?:** It's just the beginning of the flight for each new generation. We usually have 3 generations for codling moth in this area. We use the Biofix to begin degree day calculations for each generation so we know when egg laying, hatchout, and other lifecycle events will happen. This helps us to time our treatments most effectively.

**What's a Degree Day?** Insects develop faster or slower depending on the temperature. Degree days are a measure based on the maximum and minimum temperatures for each day which allow us to figure out how fast the insects are developing. You may see them abbreviated as DD or °D. If you have the daily maximum & minimum temperatures for your orchard, you can look the degree days up on a chart. If you have access to the Internet, you can get Brentwood weather data and do a degree day calculation from the UC IPM Program home page. This page also lets you calculate the projected degree days based on historical weather data so you can make projections for treatment windows (this is how I do it!). The address is <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu>. Give me a call if you would like a degree day chart or more information.